



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Smallpox being epidemic in Kobe, all emigrants, either to America, American dependencies, or to Canadian ports, if traveling by the same steamships, are vaccinated, as are also all new members of crews taken on at Kobe by vessels bound for American ports.

The sailing vessel the *W. H. Talbot* was held in quarantine here. A case of smallpox was discovered. The vessel was carefully fumigated, sailors' quarters were cleaned and disinfected, and all hands vaccinated. The patient was transferred at once to hospital on shore.

The report from Osaka for the week ended December 7 gives 52 cases and 58 deaths from plague, a decrease of 18 cases and 4 deaths compared with the previous week.

Reports from Nagasaki—Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Sanitary Inspector Bowie reports:

December 5. Number of emigrants per steamship *Manchuria* recommended for rejection, 4.

PERU.

Report from Callao—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Status of plague in Peru—Smallpox at Lima—House disinfection for plague and smallpox at Lima.

Assistant Surgeon Wightman reports, December 8:

Week ended December 7:

Vessels were dispatched as follows:

December 6 the Chilean steamship *Loa*, for Ancon, Canal Zone, with a general cargo and a total personnel of 159, of whom 4 members of crew, 45 cabin and 16 steerage passengers, were from this port.

December 7 the British ship *Stronsa*, for Port Townsend, Wash., in ballast, with a crew of 30, of whom 4 were from this port; and the American cable steamship *Relay*, for New York, with a crew of 39.

The *Loa* was fumigated; the other two vessels were inspected and passed.

The following is the latest report on plague in Peru received from the Director de Salubridad.

Locality.	Cases Novem- ber 28.	New.	Recov- ered.	Died.	Remain- ing De- cember 4.
Lima	7	4	0	2	9
Callao	2	0	0	0	2
Chosica	1	1	0	0	2
Matucana	0	2	0	0	2
Trujillo	8	9	3	6	8
Paita	7	(?) 10	1	7	10
Piura	1	4	0	2	3
Ferrenafe	3	0	0	0	3

Matucana is a town on the railroad from Lima.

Smallpox continues in Lima. December 4, there were 32 patients in the smallpox hospital there. During the month of November, 19 houses were fumigated in Lima for that disease, and 14 for plague or the finding of dead rodents.